Most of our contemporaries fall into a singular and most palpable error in estimating the actual strength of the rebels. They tell us, for example, that there are less than four and a half millions of white population in the revolted States. and then proceed to talk grandiloquently of the twenty millions of people in the loyal States, as if these figures give the actual relative strength of the North and South. By what authority our contemporariva leave out nearly four millions of furmers in the revolted States we know not. There are perhaps nearly twelve millions of farmers in the free States; and if we leave the producers of provisions and bread-stuffs out of the estimate in one section, we must also do it in the other. The two parties will then stand as four and a half millions to less than ten millions. The slaves belonging to rebels in the secoded States are as much an element of rebel strength as their masters are; and, indeed, we must also include the slaves of loyal men, because they raise meat and bread-stuffs, which their masters are free to cell to the rebel government. We lose sight of the most important fact that the slaves are indispensable aids to the Confederate army in waging the damnable war of rebellion, and that without their help the whole conspiracy would tumble to pieces over the heads of the Richmond dynasty. The twelve millions of Northern farmers could stop the war to-morrow if they should revolt against the government and refuse to furnish it with provisions; and the slaves of the rebels could stop the breath of the Southern Confederacy as quickly, if they should refuse to feed it. The agricultural population of both sections are the life-blood of the armies, and without their co-operation nothing can be done. Hence, it is plain that in calculating the strength of both sections, we must take into our estimate all who produce the necessaries of life, and especially those who supply the combatants with bread and meat. The slaves of South Caroliua, Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia-yes and Tennessee, in a great measure-are to-day strengthening the arm which shall lay low in death many a noble soldier of the Union. And the Federal Government-the Gevernment of the Union-our Governmentwhich is engaged in deadly combat with 100,000 soldiers, and throwing a heavy the traitors, must not lay its heavy hand upon this prime element of the strength of treason. So say the Constitution quibblers, the men who, smid the sgonizing threes and cries of their mother country, and the demoniac howls of traitors, can rail at the former and apologise for the latter-can shut their eyes to the fact that the traitors have trampled on the Constitution, and can insist that the Government shall extend over them, their armies, and their property, the protection of the Constitution.

Asingular Fact,

In a recent letter, Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER late of Mississippi, and Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, makes the following statement which will astonish a great many persons: "From long residence in the South, and from having traversed every Southern State, I know it to be true, that They have left their wives and little cotton is raised there most extensively, and profitably by non-slaveholders, and upon farms using exclusively white labor. In Texas, especially this is a great truth; nor is there a doubt that skilled, educated, persevering and energetic free labor engaged voluntarily for wages for its own use, would in time, especially when aided by improved culture and machinery produce much larger crops, and better cotton than is now raised by the forced and ignorant labor of slaves, and at a much cheaper rate, at a far greater profit, than any crop now produced in the North." All will concede that the testimony of an observer so shrowd and experienced as Mr. WALKER is worthy of all credence on the points to which it pertains; he is both competent and audible as a witness in this case. A serious reflection is vary naturally suggested by these statements; to-wit: if cotton can be better or even as well raised by white labor as it has been by slave labor, and if the rebels by their obstinate adherence to a sinking and desperate cause continue to make slave labor more and more insecure, will not the speedy death of the slave system be inevitably brought about? We morely state what every intelligent man must recognize as morally certain to happen in less than twelve months, unless this insane crusade of the South against the Union be stopped immediately. Every consideration of self-interest appeals loudly to rebellious glaveliolders to desist from their unholy conspiracy, which involves the inevitable rain of the system in which all their thoughts and prejudices seem centred,

What will the world say, if over 20,-000,000 of us whites now in States not in rebellion, cannot restore the Government against 600,000 "able bodied men" of the | of the first water, and one of the little rebellio N. Y. Espress.

Had you not better ask what the world will say when it counts the forces of the rebel Confederacy at 600,000 and the loyal forces at 20,000,000? Very bad Arithmetic that, Express.

The President and his advisers have arm in Mexico. such information as justifies the an-noncement that a draft will not be neces-"that hereafter we buy our glores to-by Signor Martius during his managesary to fill up the new levy.

The Graveyard Whistle. Within the last few days two or three Rebel plans for the Summer and Fall campaign, including a general invasion of the North, capture of the Capital, etc., etc., have appeared in our columns. That these speculations have been, and are now indulged in by the robels, there is no doubt, but they are nevertheles, with vigor and promptness on the part of the Government, as little likely to happen, as the falling of the stars. It is a mere pices of braggadoeis indulged in to keep up the sinking spirits of the Confederacy; it is a school-boy's graveyard whistle, to inspire fresh courage in despairing bosoms. Our own opinion is that at no time have the fortunes of the Confederacy, so called, been so gloomy as now. The guerrilla rattling of gongs did not succeed in bringing over Kentucky er mass, as was hoped and anticipated, into the rebellion, and in this State it has met with no better success. On the contrary we have no doubt that hundreds of active, substantial loyal men have enlisted in the Federal service in these two States, withn the last two weeks who never would have taken up arms in other circumstances. In spite of the violent language of the rebels, it is easy to see that their violence is the language of despair rather than of confidence. A gentleman of truth, and great sagacity, told us the other day that he had observed in conversing with well-informed rebels in the interior of this State, they had no confidence in the ability of the Confederacy to protect them, and said they were hopelessly ruined. They said that while the guerrillas could every now and then destroy a train, or capture a few soldiers at a dash, still they always had to run when the Federal forces came up, and that such a war was impoverishing the South, and ruining their property. The great

enthusiasm shown in the North in re-

sponse to the President's call for 300,000

men, has also greatly alarmed them, and

the loyal States go to work in earnest the

stead of 300,000 more men let the Gov-

ernment by all means call for two or three

times that number; and henceforth be

terribly in carnest. There should be no

more resting spells. The spasmodic

weeks, and then let us pour our invinci-

force into Maryland, Kentucky and Mis

"The Work Goes Bravely On."

Let every Union man who cannot vol-

unfeer, remember that Andrew Anderson,

No. 53 Broad street, is ready to receive

contributions to aid STOKES' Cavaley.

This regiment is to assist in driving

away a marauding foe, and in restoring

Remember how much has been given

in this city to destroy the best government

on earth. Remember that if it is broken

up. you are rained; you will be driven

from your homes and despoiled of all

you have. If you cannot arm and to

the tented field, give some of your money

to the brave men who can, and will.

ones, and their dear parental homes, to

defend you and yours. Come up, then,

Union men, and encourage and cheer

them on in the noble work. "Now is

Price of Slaves.

At the recent sale of negroes in Ken-

tucky two likely young negro men

brought less than \$300 each. Eighteen

months ago they would have probably

brought over \$1,200 readily, and now

they sell for little more than good hands

hired for two years ago. Here is a strik-

ing illustration of the effect of the rebel-

lion upon slavery. Once bring down the

value of slaves to that standard, and

\$300, with the risk of death or running

if the secessionists were determined to

force emancipation upon the country?

We wonder if JEFF. DAVIS IS not the paid

emissary of some British Abolition So

How They do Lie.

the "idle wind," not worthy of regard;

but occasionally we come up with one

which deserves a little attention, As an old

friend of ours was travelling on the rail-

road to Alabama the other day, he fell into

conversation with a very intelligent gen-

tleman who assured him that he was a

Union man, but was shocked at Gov-

ernor Jourson raising a regiment of

slaves for military service. Our friend

suggested that he might be mistaken but

not, and that his statement was literally

General Howard's right arm was shat-

We usually pass by secesh rumors, as

ciety?

public mind.

gether."

the day, and now's the hour!"

peace and good government.

souri.

THE SEENANDOAR VALLEY. they now begin to feel that as soon as Talka with the Rebels-A " Central

A Foraging Party at Cumberland

16TH REGIMENT ORIO VOLS., U. S. A.,

Co. G, Capt. RICHESON, CUMBERLAND GAP, July 20, 1862.

Duan Sin: Having seen several notices

of your paper, I feel emious to peruse it.

You will find inclosed one dollar, for

which please send your daily until the

I will give a history of a foraging trip

we made out to Tazewell on the 26th.

We started at six o'clock in the morning

-that is, the 20th Brigade, Col. J. F.

DeCongey commandant. We arrived on

the hill overlooking Tazewell at three

o'clock, sent out our advance guards on

each side of the town. Col. Ashber and

Aids were in town at the time, but our

officers were not aware of it, and fired

the cannon too soon, before our pickets

got around the town. They skedaddled

on double-quick time. The cannon was

fired at some pickets on the hills beyond

the town, to ascertain what force there

was there, but nothing appeared. A

little before sundown there was a batal-

lion came in view on the hill beyond

town. We sent out four or five shells

Sunday morning after breakfast we

started for the hills beyond the town.

When within three hundred yards of the

top of the hill, the rebel pickets made

their appearance, fired and then left.

We then got our guns in position, shelled

the woods all around, but could get no

reply. We then took up our line of march

and went some four miles further, until

within a short distance of Col. Ashery's

Headquarters, where there was some

twenty-five hundred of them said to be

encamped. We opened fire on them, and

they left like chaff before the wind,

While we were doing this, our wagons

were busily engaged in loading hay and

orn. So we came back with a good trip.

GEORGE EWING, Sargeant.

among them, and they disappeared.

Editor of "Nashwille Union!"

money is used up.

rebellion will be felled at the first blowband" Marringe. We do not say these things to inspire the Rev. J. McMillan, Chaplain of the oyal people with an overweening confi-One Hondred and Ninth Regiment of dence; we mean just the contrary. We Pennsylavania volunteers, writes from wish to stimulate them to rise en masse and the Shenandoah Valley that the soldiers strike one tremendous and heavy blow are all anxious for a more glorious prosebetween the eyes of the rebellion, an cution of the war. He says: irresistible staggering, fatal blow. In-

"Surely it has dragged its slow length ar enough. All attempts to skotch the viper are a failure. Let us now kill ft, or, n return for all our gentle endeavors to tame the 'accursed thing' into submission. it may one day charm us into fatal delusion, and rule or ruin still. I think it is three of treason will be over in a few Macaulay who says: "Nothing is so cruel to a nation of freemen as for its rulers to carry on a languid war.' Now ble legions into every portion of the do let us have war in earnest if we South; giving every secoded State at least must have it at all."

SECESSIONISTS IN THE VALLEY. The progress of this department of the army creates no true Union sentiment as it advances. The large majority all along our route from Harper's Ferry, Winchester, Strasburg and Front Royal to Warrentown, admit and even boast that the are unchangeably secesh. All that we leave behind are more determinedly secesh after we have subsisted upon them, as of course we are obliged to do, than they are before we foraged whatever they had that we had need of, giving them in return a receipt for provisions taken, to be paid when the war is over, if they from date play the part of men loyal to the Union."

THE BLAME LAID ON PRESIDENT BUCHANAN. "With scarcely an exception the peo-ple I have met along the route (and I have talked to many of them quietly and calmly in their own houses) charge all these troubles with which our country is now afflicted, upon the administration of President Buchanan-they say that if he had done with South Carolina at the beginning of her secession proclivities what General Jackson threatened to do in the days of nullification, a few leaders in that State 'hanged high as Haman' would have prevented any other State from being committed to secession. But now, they say, contrary to our wishes at first, Virginia was carried out of the Union by the Convention. Then were we threatened with confiscation if we did not vote

to ratify the act of secession. "Since then our young men, the flower of our families, have enlisted, have been slain in battle, or are still fighting for 'Southern rights,' and it would be disonorable in us to turn back from a cause to which we are thus of necessity committed. In short, this is the substance of their story, 'We are Virginians, and we must stick to our State wherever she goes."

A "CONTRABAND" MARRIAGE. "Yesterday evening we had something of a novelty in our camp, for the first time emancipation will inevitably follow. For since I have been in the ministry I was if a good negro be worth no more than invited to marry a colored counte. "Of course I performed the ceremony off, he is worthless. Does it not seem as

with due solemaity; after that you may imagine the boys must have their share of fun, even if, within the bounds of decorum, it should be at the expense of the bride and groom.

"The circumstances of this marriage are these; the groom some months ago ran away from his mistress (his master had gone into the rebel army); he became attached to our army as a teamster, and in the Providence of God we were marched by the old slave home which our teamster had left-there he met and persuaded the girl who is now his bride to join him and come along with the regiment as a washerwoman for some of the officers. The ordinance, solemnized as it was, was quite a new thing in the eyes of some of our colored servants. some of whom thought 'dis was a better wedding dan cutled folks ginerally hab in Virginny;' while others thought 'dat tying up man and wife so long as they both live, was little longer than dey usu-

his companion assured him that he was ally expect in dis country. A curious theatrical advertisement has true! Of course it was a munchausen ism lately appeared at Naples, announcing that, after being closed for the long pedevices invented by rebels to excite the riod of 1800 years, the Pumpeit Theatre, rebuilt on the ruins of the ancient establishment, will be opened, with "La Figlia del Regimento." The speculative manager adds in his quaint bill that he tered by a ball during the recent battle, trusts that the favor and patronage which and was supputated above the elbow -- were liberally accorded to his predewere liberally accorded to his prede While being borne on a litter, be met cessor, Marcus Quintina Martins, will be General Kearney, who had lest his left continued to him, and that he proposes arm in Mexico. "I want to make a har-doing all in his power to equal and if

Speculations on Rebal Movements

The Baltimore Correspondent of the New York Berald gives the following as the plan of the rebels for the Summer Campaign. There is probably some by truth in the information given. The numbers of the rebel forceshowever may be regarded as exaggerated, although they are formidable enough to arouse the enthusiasm and the soldiers of the loyal States. We havegood reason for befleving that Beauregard will operate in this State as long as he cap. We think that the Federal Government is making a great error in occupying too much torritory at once. It should do its work

effectually as it advances. Plans of the Rebels for the Summer paign - They have determined to Attach Washington - Their Plans for the Capture of that City-The War Meeting at Balti-

From the source indicated in my last etter I have learned the following news rom Richmond. If correct, the facts are

of great importance :-The plans of the rebels-to be accom-

plished by the summer and fall campaign -are now fully developed, and embrace ooth offensive and defensive operations. Among the latter is the defence not only of Richmond, but also of Charleston and Savannah, Mobile, Vicksburg, and the reat Southern railroad from Gordonsille to Chattanoonga. The arrangements that have been made for the defence of these are such as, in the opinion of the rebel authorities, place them beyond the possibility of capture. During the summer a force will be maintained in Tennessee and Kentucky, and in the centre and North of Virginia, chiefly for the purpose of making it necessary for the nited States Government to keep a large umber of troops in those States, in order to protect, Cincinnati, Ohio and Indiana from invasion, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from being captured. If a strong Union force is kept in those States, It is not intended to engage it in battle, or to cross the frontier, but rather to retire into the interior, and seek to draw the Union forces after them. But unless a strong Union force is kept in those States, it is believed that the rebel leaders seriously intend to attack both Cincinnati and St. Louis, The chief offensive operations of the campaign, however-indeed the only one that is known to be resolved on-is an attack on Washington. This, improbable as it may seem, has really been decided on by the rebel Government. Not only so, but the details of the pian have been arranged, and the particular troops to make the attempt have been designated.

According to the calculations of the rebel War Department it will require only 125,000 troops to defend Richmond and to manœuvre on the peninsula, 25,000 to defend the railroad from Gordonsville to Chattanooga, 35,000 to defend Charleston and Savannah, 25,000 to defend Mobile, 60,000 to defend Vicksburg, 25,000 for operations in Tennessee and Kentuckyotal, 205,000. For the attack on Washington 250,000 picked troops are now being massed at Richmond, Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Lynchburg and Burksville. Besides all the troops enumerated above, they have several corps of reserves, as they are called, amounting to 155 000 men; but as this number, with the others, would just make up the 700,000 troops which they claim to have in arms, the probability is that they are the newly raised conscripts, who have been put into camps of instruction and are being drilled, so as to be able to act as reserves. The expedition against Washington is to be commanded by General Lee in person. General Beauregard, General Jackson and General Johnston are all to have com-mands in it. It is not known when the expedition will start; but the impression prevails that it will be soon. It is designed to make the whole movement suddealy. The city is not to be invested, nor is anything like regular siege approaches contemplated. If the present plans of the rebels are carried out, an attempt will be made to capture the city. either by stratagem or by assault, or by

All the operations on the James river and the peninsula are feints. The rebel leaders do not wish to drive McClellan out of the peninsula; but they do wish to keep him there. They will keep enough troops at Richmond to make that place secure, as d will then continue to manœuvre small bodies of troops in front of McClellan at City Point, at Dancing Point, at Gloucester Point and down the peninsula near Williamsburg, Yorktown, Newport's News and Fort Monroe, so as to keep General McClellan where he is, and if possible to induce the United States government to send him and General Dix more troops. All the operations of the rebet forces in Tennessee and Kentucky, and all their demonstrations towards Cincinnati and St. Louis, are also for the present mere feints, made with the intent to draw towards those points, and to keep there as many 'United States troops as possible. In a word, the policy of the rebels during the campaign will be to menace and threaten as many different points as possible, in order to distract the attention of the Union government, and to make it necessary for the latter to keep at distant points large bodies of troops. On their part, their admirable system of railroads will enable them to concentrate any required force at any desired point in a very short time.

The Richmond Enquirer says that in the late battles before that city, an ironclad railroad battery performed a prominent part. It does not describe it, for fear of giving " aid and comfort " to the enemy, but merely says it is an iron-clad battery mounted on seven sets of wheels, and carrying one large rifled gun. The whole machine is propelled by an ordinary locomotive. Lieutenant Barry and fourteen men commanded her. On Sunday morning it started from Fair Oaks, and little after twelve arrived near Savage's house, seven miles from Richmond. It first engaged the battery, the first gun from which it had killed Gen. Griffith of Mississippi, and soon silenced it. Its second shell, thrown into a field in front of Savage's house, killed and wounded one hundred and thirty horses. Since that battle, there being no enemy near the railroad line, the hattery has seen

SPECIE IN THE COUNTRY.-The United states Economist estimates that there is fully one hundred millions more specie in the United States than we had two

REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS. -At the last causus the surviving revolutionary patriots numbered but 62, distributed thus : New England States, 14; Middle States, 14; Western States, 11; Southern States, 19; District of Columbia, 1.

The Situation in East Tennessee, From the Knoxville Beginter, June 24.

During the past week the enemy, who sterted East Tennessee at Wilson's in large force, has been steadiof Tazewell, the county seat of Claiborne. The enemy's possition at Fazewell is a

threatening one, and if he is not attacked at once and furiously, may result in giving him advantages that will be irretrievable rain to us. Tazewell is immediately in front of Cumberland Gap, on the nearest route from Knexville to that point. Powell's Valley extends into Virginia, and from Cumberland Gap through the Valley to Moccasin Gap is one of the best roads in the country.-Thence to the salt works, and the Virginia and Tonnessee railroad at Abingdon, there is nothing to stay his victorious career, unless he is at once attacked and routed by the army under General Smith. The possession or even paraial destretion of the salt works by the enemy would be a calamity to the Confederate States more serious than the fall of Richmond, for these works are almost the sole reliance of the South for one of the most indispensible necessaries of life.

The character of the enemy in Powell's Valley is one also which should rouse up our government to every possible exertion to at once destroy or drive him back. His force is in part composed of five or six regiments of East Tennessee renegades. A feature of their programme is the destruction of the bridges on the upper end of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad. If they are permitted to reach Moccasin Gap, in Virginia, an easy and protected road through Hawkins, Sullivan and Washington counties brings them to the bridges at Union and Carter's Depot. Carter and Green counties are now swarming with armed traitors and bridge-burners, who openly avow their readiness to co-operate with any force the Federals may send on this mission

To Young Men.-Two young men ced the sail-making business, at Philadelphia. They bought a lot of duck from Stephen Girard on credit, and a friend had engaged to indorse for them. Each caught a roll and was carrying it off, when Girard remarked?" 'Had you not better get a dray?"

"No; it is not far, and we can earry it "Tell your friend he needn't indorse your note. I'll take it without."

New Advertisements.

Thursday Evening, Aug. 7, 1862, SWEETHEARTS and WIVES

PADDY MILES BOY.

Justices' Court.

HN BROWNE, Phill.) in a suit before G. M. Scurlights, a Justice of Peace A: Fracer, Deft.) for Day shon County, Tenn. Browns, Incthis action havin d by lille, invited on sensing articles or chains give to the defendant; and on motion of piant i appearing to the satisfaction of said Justice the defendant is a nonresident of the State of seece. It is ordered that publication be made to own for trial ex parts on that day.

G. M. SOUTHGATE, J.P.

August 7th, 1862-4tw. pre- ise, \$3.09 BORAN - A small lost of refleed Boran, per use by www. even

COPPERAS-4 bale, for sale by WM LYON,

NEGRO FOR HIRE.

NASSYSTAN, ASSESSED BULL 1800. HAVE A NUMBER ONE NESSO MAN I WISH CHEATHAM, No. 9, College Street, asig7-Im WILLIAM S. CHEATHAM.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

FRUREARY LAST I HAD TWO NEGRO MEN run a very on a best from Characelle, by the s of Foster and Euseuse. Said loys loft Clorke-s few days after the Friteral troops took possess. fithe place. numi is about a feet, and weight 150 or 175 Nativitie, Tenn., August 7th, 1862, augy-1in

SYRUP!

SMALL LOT OF CHOICE N. O. SYRUP, "Washington Remore," in small peckages. For sile low by WM. LYON, 41, Market Succes.

M. L. ALEXANDER Auction & Commission

No. 71 PUBLIC SQUARE,

NASHVILLE, TENN. SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS, AND WILL GIVE 7 prompt attention to the value of Pry Guerra, Hoose, News, Hain and Merchandise generally. 480° Ad miss Cash, and returns made promptry. REFERENCES -- Mogris & Stratton, R. S. Medius Co., A. J. Duncan & Co., Nasiaville, Tonn.

Good Board and Lodging, AT \$5.00 PER WEEK, IN PAR PUNDS:

No. 11 Cherry Sirve A HOUSE TO HENT, Apply to M. Parcora-

FOR RENT, FOR THE BALANCE OF 1882 OR A TREM

No. 27, West side of Spruce St., tween Color and Union Streets, in the city, known to Bird's Nort Cutters. Hill For Lietler particulars valled Mrs. C Chana-gr, kl., Church Berrt, or D. F. Wilker, No. 10, rill Chetry Street, Nachville, August 4th, 1862. august 1879

For Rent, Cheap, WO DESIRABLE RESI for the farmer of this year.

Annly to D. G. JONES, at Thingson A Falls

LOC College Street.

COAL! COAL!!

THE UNDERSONED HAS MADE ARRANGE A ments for argo constitution of the best quality of Coal—40,000 Etak hole—now at Fourthless which wile come up on the first rise of six tests.

Age Orders miletted.

D. D. DICKEY, Agent, Correct Broad and High ricets.

To Town and Country Merchants, Sutlers, &c., &c.

making way up Powell Valley, and CALL, EXAMINE

BUY YOUR STOCK

VARIETIES AND SMALL WIRES,

AT WHOLESALE, OF

M. MURPHY 72 PUBLIC SOUARE

LUNE THETH COMES, REDDING COMES, ALL kinds of FLAN THREADS, SPOOL OCTTO

Cap, Letter and Note Paper, ENVELOPES.

BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY PURSES, PIPES, WALLETS, POCKET ENIVER, PAPER COLLARS, PLAIN and PANCY SOATS, BRUSHES, and PERFURERY,

Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Gold-Eyed Needles, Ladies' Helts, Violin Strings, .Suspenders,

DALM LEAF and PANEY PANS, DRESS BRAIDS, BINDINGS, TAPES, and a thousand other Arar All Southern Money Taken. And Call before purchasing classbers

810,000 UNION and PLANTERS BANKS, and \$5,000 CHATTANOOGA BANK NOTES, WANTED BY

A. G. SANFORD & CO., PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF JUBSISTENCE NASSTYLLE, TEXE, July 20th, 1802.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE and I o'clock, P.M., THEMSDAY, ADDRESS THE self, (from persons loyal to the Government of the

1,000 BARRELS EXTRA FLOUR, To be delivered at the Subsistence Store house, in Nashville, on or hefers the 10th of August, 1807. Bild for part of the Flour received. Marked ramples segmeated with Hide.

Separate and distinct Proposals will be received for furnishing the some amount between the 10th and 10th of august 1802.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Flour" and directed to R. MALYEELA.

July 11-did Capt. and Com., Subs.

PICK HANDLES-1,000 good heavy split GRASS SEEDS Blue, Occhard, Herds and Thouthy Se.d, for sale by WM. LYON.

Recruits Wanted! RECRUITS WANTED FOR COMPANY "B."

At Columbia, Maury Co., Tenn., rapidly filling up, and presents extra inducem One Hundred Dollars Cash

Julyan-date Recourse D. HARRER,

\$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RECOVERY OF

COMPASS, LEVELS, &c., clonging to the Gity, which were taken from the lugipeer's Department, in the low-or end of the darket-Hosse, during the work of the pant, in kwi-uary lint.

J.S.O. HUGHI SHITH.

\$50 REWARD!

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER.

April, 1802, a Negro bank named THAMON;

about 28 years old; 5 foot 5 or 6 backs high

quito black; wholeves on what he left; weights about
150 pounds. The said boy was seen in Nealville a
few days ago, and said he was in Muriromboru at the
few days ago, and said he was in Muriromboru at the
time of the late hattle, and get slightly wounded in
the hand. I will give the shows floward for the defivery of the said boy in the Jail at Nachville, so that
I can get blue.

july 30-at m.*

BOBERT CATO.

KENTUCKY Library Association Co LOTTERY.

R. FRANCE & CO.,

MANAGERS.

AT ME AND SOCIOUS. Under the Superintendence of Sworn Commissioners.

CAPITALS \$5,000 to \$40,000

Tickets from Une Dollar to Ten Dollara. Orders for Tickets will be promptly ment by reurn mail, and our official Prawings sent to all co-

All orders for Tollers; informs R. FRANCE & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY. my Circulars said from in all opining.

FOR SALE, By W. E. Childs & Co.,

DANKERS AND PROPERTY. At No. 52 North College Street, $NASHVILLE,\ TRNSRSEE,$

\$15,000 SUTH CAROLINA, GIORDIA \$5.000 STATE BANE OF TENN, and \$4.000 INDICATE BANE OF TENN, and \$4.000 INDICATE BANE OF TENN, and \$4.000 INDICATE BANES, at very low prices.

N. DERBY, No. 56, College Street.

Officers' Fine Dress & Fatigue

UNIFORMS.

A Splendid Assertment of Fines. Military Goods,

COMPLETE OUTFITS

FOR OFFICERS Fine Havresneks,

Pine Trunks, (Copper Riveted,) Fine Values,

Franch Canteens, 3 Row Gold Embroidered SHOULDER STRAPS.

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